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COLLECTIVE NOTES COLLECTIVE NOTES

We send you this packet with a couple of
apologies and an explanation. The apologies apply
to the messy appearance of several pages in this
packet and the late appearance of all of them.
Both are partially due to our ongoing problems of
putting out LNS with a staff far smaller than we
once thought to be the minimum. Blame for the
messy pages can also be shared in part by the
local typewriter shop that insisted certain ribbons
were "ideal" for typing offset masters. Our press
disagreed.

The explanation concerns the extra tardiness
of a packet that should have been mailed out almost
a week ago. Having been compelled by our personnel
shortage to postpone mailing a packet dated May 16
until the following Monday, we then decided for
political reasons to postpone it even further in
order to get in something about the Black rebellion
in Miami. We figured you would understand. Hope
we were right.

(JOMO DAVIS STORY CONT. FROM PAGE 3. PLEASE NOTE
THE FOLLOWING CORRECTION, WITH APOLOGIES FROM THE
TYPIST. THE END OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH SHOULD READ
AS FOLLOWS.)

...in April 1978. A verdict is not expected until
mid-June.

Two previous trials on the charges ended in hung
juries, with the majority voting for acquittal both
times. That's where... (END CORRECTION)

does include five Blacks and one Puerto Rican.
Even so, and even though New York's Black United
Front has thrown its considerable weight into the
support campaign, Jomo Davis faces an uphill battle,
trying to stop a railroad without two of his most
important lines of evidence.

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(YOUNGSTEELE STORY, CONT. FROM PAGE 14)

will affect the school system. "It's very serious,"
he replied without hesitation.

Meanwhile, in downtown Youngstown, "They're
putting up statues of 'the unknown steelworker' and
'the first open hearth furnace,'" says Mary Ann
Huffman. "Maybe they should have done that when
steel was still in Youngstown. I mean, it's not
exactly something you feel like looking at when
you go shopping."

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(GERONIMO PRATT STORY, CONT. FROM PAGE 6)

agent of the FBI. According to attorney David
Meadows, "We have ten times the evidence we need
to indicate a frame-up."

"The government sought to destroy the Black
Panthers because they were afraid," Drummond ex-
plained, "afraid of the way they brought people
together. Pratt is just one in a number of prison-
ers framed by the FBI's counter-intelligence
program."

"I am particularly moved by Geronimo's integ-
rity and awareness," Drummond added. And despite
the media attention to charges that he damaged the
statue, Drummond is neither worried about vandalism
charges against him nor sorry he made the attempt.

"There is so little proof," he told LNS,
shrugging off the charges against him. And "it
was awesome" spending the night suspended from the
statue. "We felt privileged to be there, keeping
a vigil for Geronimo Pratt."

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LABOR/STEEL

(Editor's note: the following article was written to be run with the accompanying report from Youngstown. It provides some of the background information needed to understand the desertion of Youngstown by the steel industry upon which its economy was based. See photos and graphics in this packet and in the most recent graphics packet.)

STEEL GOES FOR BROKE... IN FARM GOODS AND CHEMICALS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The steel industry is in trouble, no doubt about it. The cause and who's to blame seem to depend on whom you ask. Here is a view of some of the key arguments in a complicated situation.

BLAME IT ON THE EUROPEANS AND JAPANESE?

United States Steel, by far the largest producer in the U.S., recently filed a suit with the International Trade Commission (ITC) and the Commerce Department claiming that imports of carbon steel from seven European countries are being "dumped" on the U.S. market.

Dumping is generally defined as the practice of selling products at less than the cost of their manufacture, plus the cost of shipping. More simply, dumping means the sale of exported products for less than their value on the home market. Since the latter part of 1977 the price of imported steel was regulated by a "trigger price mechanism" (TPM). This meant that the government set a minimum price determined by the cost of steel production in Japan, the country with the most efficient steel industry in the world. That sounds fine in theory, but not to the steel companies more concerned with profits than principles. For them, the TPM-set minimums were always too low, and they constantly pressured the government to raise them. When they were raised, invariably the price of U.S.-made steel would rise as well. After a few months, the corporations would demand another increase in the TPM, and so on. It appears that the steel corporations were merely using the TPM as a means to justify their own high prices and to constantly inflate the market value of their product.

Immediately after U.S. Steel filed the anti-dumping suit, the Commerce Department suspended the TPM indefinitely. The drastic price increase in imported steel predicted by U.S. Steel has not materialized.

So far, the ITC has ruled only that the imports of steel from Belgium, West Germany, France, Luxembourg, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom are hurting domestic steel producers. Few would argue that point. But, whether steel is being dumped here, or whether lower prices for imports only reflect lower manufacturing costs and the use of more modern equipment and processes will not be easy to determine. Nor ruling is expected before September.

BLAME IT ON OLD PLANTS AND LAZY WORKERS?

The last time the American steel industry upgraded most of its mills was during World War II. The government spent billions to increase production capacity, building new mills, such as the huge Gary works in Gary Indiana, and modernizing existing plants to improve productivity. After the war, the new facilities were sold to the corporations which

which had managed them, for far less than the government had invested. For the next 20 years, until the mid-1960's, the United States was the top dog in the world steel marketplace.

But the steel industry is highly competitive and highly capital-intensive. To insure the most efficient production, a large amount of money must be put back into the mills. In short, upkeep tends to limit short-term profits. While European and Japanese manufacturers rebuilt their mills after the war, taking advantage of technological advances in the industry to build the most modern facilities possible. U.S. manufacturers continued to use older, less efficient, production methods.

During this post-war period, the wages of steel workers in the U.S. rose steadily until they were nearly \$1.00 an hour higher than the average U.S. industrial workers in 1960. While wages rose, productivity fell. Simultaneously, foreign imports began to demand productivity increases to go along with the wage increases.

BLAME IT ON THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS

During the sixties, first the environmental movement and then various government agencies began to focus attention on the damage being done to the environment by the industry. The steel industry is literally a dirty business which prior to the enactment of environmental legislation, freely poured millions of industrial wastes, including toxins such as arsenic and cyanide, into the rivers along which the steel mills are built, and sent tons of particulate matter into the air. Now the industry lobbies heavily for an easing of governmentally imposed standards, complaining that the cost of meeting them will make the difference between a plant remaining profitable and staying open, or becoming a loser and closing down.

No one argues that meeting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards is cheap. But a look at investments by steel companies in recent years suggests they have money to spend. They just don't want to use it on something which, from their point of view, offers no return on their investment. Instead, that money is being invested in what appears to be the future of steel in the U.S...which is almost anything but basic steel.

The profit margin in basic steel is undeniably low when compared to the rest of heavy industry. So the major producers are looking for a way out. The way is called diversification. And though all the largest steel corporations are doing it, the best example is also the largest of them all-- United States Steel, a.k.a. Big Steel.

BLAME BIG STEEL DIVERSIFICATION AND OVERPRODUCTION

U.S. Steel's investments outside of steel itself range from A to Z -- that is, from agribusiness to zinc mining, and include holdings in, or ownership of, uranium mines, mortgage and financing companies, marine shipping, railroad and barge lines, manufacturing of finished and semi-finished steel products such as oil and gas drilling equipment, wire and cable, and large diameter pipes. Apparently, its most profitable, and therefore most desirable, acquisitions have been in the chemical business. Last year, US Steel made \$58 million on sales of \$1.256 billion from its chemical division alone. Profits

are expected to be significantly higher next year. In the 1979 Annual Report, U.S. Steel Chairman of the Board David Roderick writes, "We will continue to invest in steel or other businesses where there is a competitive return." Later in the same paragraph, he adds, "During both the past five year period and the past ten year period, U.S. Steel's nonsteel businesses have been profitable and virtually self-sufficient in terms of cash flow. The steel business has not."

This doesn't necessarily mean the end of the basic steel industry in the U.S., although the western industrial powers seem prepared to let Third World countries like Brazil, Mexico and India gain a foothold in their regional markets by taking advantage of cheaper labor and less rigorous environmental standards.

What we can expect to see is continued consolidation of operations, which is to say plant closings, and constant heavy pressure on the government to restrict imports through tariffs and/or import limits. This "classic position of protectionism," in the words of Harry Magdoff, noted economist and editor of the Monthly Review, will continue for as long as the steel industry, and the world economy in general, remain in their present downward trend.

It was partly the world wide over-expansion of steel making capacity in the post-war boom that caused the current crisis. But while the giant steel conglomerates tread water and wait for demand to catch up with supply, workers and consumers are drowning in a sea of inflation and unemployment.

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NICARAGUA

NEW DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA MEANS NEW INSTITUTIONS, NEW CONFLICTS

by Larry Boyd
for Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- With the convening of its new Council of State in early May, Nicaragua has taken a giant step forward into the future envisioned by those who led the fight to topple dictator Anastasio Somoza last year. At the same time, the nation has been plunged into its most serious post-Somoza political crisis to date, marked on the one side by the resignation of several government officials and on the other by mass rallies in which tens of thousands have marched in support of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

When the Council of State's first meeting was called to order on May 4, representatives of workers and bosses, political parties and community organizations, peasants, the Catholic Church, the universities and Indian groups took their seats in the most authentically representative and democratic assembly in the nation's history. The Council has been established to advise the governing Junta of National Reconstruction and to write a new Constitution. And its first session heard an extensive report from Junta member Sergio Ramirez on the measures taken and the difficulties faced by the revolutionary government. Ramirez concluded by reaffirming a pledge to hold elections eventually for all levels of government in the new Nicaragua.

The Council of State itself will have a hand in

establishing the timetable for holding elections and the ground rules for conducting them. But already the composition of the body, with a majority belonging to the FSLN and the mass organizations of workers, peasants, women and youth which it has organized, has cast several former allies of the Sandinistas in the role of not-so-loyal opposition. Most prominent among these is millionaire industrialist Alfonso Robelo, who resigned from the Junta at the end of April, leaving it with three members, all of them Sandinistas.

DEFECTIONS AND DETOURS FOR A FRAGILE ALLIANCE

Only last October, Robelo had stated realistically, "We are going to have socialism...The business community is going to have to realize that things are not going to be done the way they used to." But more recently he had become increasingly restless with the dominant position the Sandinista Front is taking in the political life of the country. In particular, he had been unhappy with the FSLN's determination to deliver to the peasants and workers as a promise the same message he had issued to the business community as a warning--- "things are not going to be done the way they used to."

For example, Robelo and his allies have objected to the political content of the National Literacy Crusade. The Sandinistas answered this complaint in their weekly political tabloid Sandinista Power, stating, "The interests of the majority demand a new type of education -- no longer to cover up exploitation and make it appear as something normal, but rather to expose exploitation before the eyes of the exploited, to liberate them and to endow them with the tools to make their own history."

This approach underlies both the Sandinistas' willingness to enter into a fragile alliance with people like Robelo, who had helped organize bourgeois opposition to Somoza, and its intransigence on such questions as the content of the literacy primer. In their view, the present government is holding power in trust until the day when the people themselves have been "endowed with the tools to make their own history." In the meantime, the Sandinistas recognize the need to work with the educated and propertied classes who already possess the tools of technical and administrative expertise.

Many enterprises are restarting under joint public/private ownership; the La Colonia supermarket chain, for instance, reopened with a 60 percent government interest, 10 percent for the grocery workers and 30 percent for the old owners. But the Sandinistas regard such uneasy coalitions, whether in government or in industry as inherently unstable. As they stated in the first issue of Sandinista Power, "This contradiction is in the heart of our revolution and to solve it, we will have to tear it apart again."

For the moment, Robelo and his allies have taken care of "tearing it apart again" for them. Robelo's Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, a small party composed mostly of businessmen and landowners, boycotted the opening session of the Council of State, and was joined by two other small conservative parties. But the Supreme Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), the largest private business association, did not go along. COSEP sent its six delegates and participated in electing one of them, Jose Cardenal, to serve as one of the Council's three vice-presidents along with Dora Maria Tellez of the FSLN and Dr. Plutarco Anduray of the Independent Liberal Party, under Sandinista leader Bayardo

Arce.

Less than two weeks later, however, Jose Cardenal turned up at a Washington, D.C. press conference with Congressman Robert Bauman, a vehement opponent of the new Nicaragua. Cardenal denounced the FSLN's plans to rebuild the country and urged the U.S. Congress to vote down a proposed \$75 million loan, 60 percent of which would be earmarked for private business.

The Sandinistas have responded to the defections of Robelo and Cardenal by pledging to continue without them. At the same time, they have committed themselves to continue cooperating with those businessmen and landowners who are prepared to accept the realities of the new Nicaragua, a Nicaragua where workers are no longer required "to leave democracy behind at the doors of the factories or enterprises. Such people do exist, in spite of Robelo and Cardenal's strident accusations of Sandinista "totalitarianism." Robelo's resignation from the government actually led to a split within his own party. Members of the MDN held about 40 high administrative posts in the government. Some followed Robelo's lead and resigned. But many others remained at their posts, some publicly denouncing Robelo. And on May 18 the Sandinistas announced that two prominent "moderates," one of them the president of the Central Bank, had agreed to serve on the Junta. Within hours the U.S. Congress completed action authorizing the \$75 million in economic aid.

Meanwhile the FSLN is pressing ahead with what it sees as the key to weathering the vacillations and defections of its fickle bourgeois allies in the present...and to outgrowing the need for such allies in the future. It is working to build an organized base of support for its policies among the people those policies are designed to benefit.

GROWING SUPPORT FOR THE NEW NICARAGUA

One impressive measure of the Sandinistas' success in building support was provided by the massive May Day marches in Managua, in which more than 200,000 people poured through the streets under the banners of the trade unions and FSLN-inspired mass organizations. Other indications can be seen at smaller local gatherings, such as a mass meeting in Matagalpa in March where an association of small farmers was formed. Three top Sandinista leaders attended as well as organizers for the Farmworkers Association and the Agricultural Reform Institute. The meeting began with an open mike for criticisms and comments. Very quickly a line formed and officials were put on the spot trying to answer complaints about inefficiency and bureaucracy. Speaking afterwards, Agricultural Minister Jaime Wheelock warned the farmers that big landholders would try to use them to slow down efforts at improving life in the countryside.

In the cities too, the workers are taking a big interest in how the factories are run. Wanting to see the accounts, they have been raiding plants and running them when they find evidence that the owners are trying to run them into the ground while shipping profits and machinery out of the country. As one worker said shortly after his union took over the Polymer, S.A. plastics factory, "We built this place, why shouldn't we run it."

The Literacy Crusade is viewed as an integral

part of this process, giving workers and peasants skills they will need if they are really going to run their own factories and their country. More than 40,000 high school students have gone to the rural areas to teach peasants how to read and write. Thousands of other Nicaraguans are teaching their fellow citizens in the cities. It's not only the illiterate that are learning. For the first time, class barriers are dropping away, as teachers from relatively comfortable, middle-class families learn and live the conditions faced by the majority. As one schoolteacher supervising a literacy brigade said, "The Brigadistas will never be the same. After working here, they have a personal stake in the revolution. They come to me and say that these people need doctors. I tell them that they will have to go home and study to be the doctors."

The Sandinista National Liberation Front is an organization of pragmatic revolutionaries. They have studied carefully the history of liberation struggle. They have embraced the progressive Catholics' theology of liberation. They are intent on building a free, independent and truly democratic nation.

As Daniel Ortega, a member of the junta said May 5, "We understand democracy as the participation of the entire people not a minority. And when we talk about elections, we don't mean elections with artificially mounted propaganda, but popular elections by a conscious people who vote in a conscious and not a manipulated way. And to have conscious people they must be educated, taught to read and write, taught the history of their country, taught to think freely. That is the greatest task facing our revolution at this moment."

BLACKS/PRISONERS

BLACK ACTIVIST AND FORMER ATTICA LEADER "RAILROADED" BY JUDGE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- "That's the first time I ever came out of a courtroom absolutely convinced I had seen a railroad in action." The comment came from a reporter who has attended a number of controversial trials in the past. And the man he had seen being "railroaded" before a State Supreme Court in Brooklyn, New York, was Jomo (Cleveland) Davis, a Black activist and former Attica leader who went on trial May 13 for the third time, on charges of killing two New York City policemen and his friend Dalou Asahi (Mariano Gonzalez) in April, 1978.

That's where the railroad comes in. This time around Judge Robert Kreindler has ruled inadmissible two key pieces of defense evidence.

He has barred any mention of the original police description of the murder suspect -- "male, Hispanic, 5'5" of 5'6", wearing dark clothing and a beard." Jomo Davis is 6'2" and Black.

Judge Kreindler has also excluded testimony about the savage beating Davis received at the hands of police after his arrest. The beating left Davis near death with his skull broken in six places and his vision nearly destroyed. And the defense has successfully argued in the two previous trials that the need to "cover" themselves for this assault gave police a motive for prosecuting Davis even after they knew he was not the man described by those who witnessed the shooting.

Although the prosecutor used 15 of his 17 challenges against Black and Hispanic people, the jury (Cont. inside front)

TURKEY
TURKEY MIRRORS LATIN-AMERICAN STYLE
ECONOMIC MODEL

by Schofield Coryell
Liberation News Service

PARIS (LNS)--The governments of the capitalist world are preparing to come to the financial rescue of Turkey's crisis-ridden economy at a moment when the anti-labor regime of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is increasingly resorting to strongarm methods of rule.

In the second week of April, the member-nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) acting in Paris at the instigation of the United States and West Germany, finally succeeded in putting together a financial "aid package" of \$1.16 billion in loans for the coming year, with the aim of "keeping Turkey afloat," at the International Herald Tribune expressed it.

In addition to support from the OECD, other powerful institutions of the "international economic order" are doing their bit to "save Turkey." The International Monetary Fund (IMF) already came across back in February with a \$300 million loan, and the World Bank is considering further loans totalling \$210 million. The remaining problem of re-scheduling Turkey's \$14 billion debt will probably be tackled at the end of May through negotiations between Turkey and the creditor nations.

Realpolitik is the apparent reason for the Western World's sudden concern about Turkey's economic health. The country is suffering from an inflation rate of nearly 100 percent, an unemployment rate of 20 percent, a dearth of foreign exchange currency, a drastic energy shortage, and assorted other symptoms of a faltering economy. American and European diplomats and journalists are almost unanimous in pointing out that the fall of the Shah in Iran and the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan have greatly enhanced the strategic role which this country of over 40 million, mainly Moslems, may be expected to play in the deadly game of big-power politics as a Middle Eastern outpost of the Atlantic bloc.

The American commercial press--the New York Times, the Washington Post, the International Herald Tribune--has been dutifully reminding its readers that Turkey is the land base for 30 percent of the electronic intelligence the United States collects on the Soviet Union. This enables the U.S. to monitor Soviet troop and ship movements and to keep an eye on activities at the cosmodrome near Leninsk, the nuclear test site at Demipalatinsk and the missile-launching center at Kapustin Yar. All this underscores the key importance, in the view of Washington strategists, of the Turco-American military cooperation agreement

that was signed in Ankara in mid-April, granting the U.S. armed forces the use of twelve NATO bases on Turkish soil. These include a base at Sinope on the Black Sea, one at Perincli in southern Turkey, a naval base on the Marmara Sea, and an air base at Incirlik near Adana that serves as a port for bombers equipped with nuclear weapons capable of reaching the Urals 1500 miles to the northwest.

The U.S. plans to install in these bases the vital electronic equipment that had to be hastily removed from Iran after the Shah's flight. Some of the Turkish bases were already re-opened provisionally over a year-and-a-half ago when a four-year old U.S. arms embargo--originally imposed as "punishment" for the Turkish intervention in Cyprus--was finally lifted (During the period of the embargo, the Turkish authorities had closed down all U.S.-operated bases). Now the provisional Turco-American agreement has been transformed into a more permanent one.

So, the economic assistance projects of the capitalist world's main financial organizations are being coordinated with the U.S.'s tightening military grip on Turkey and with the process of strengthening Turkey as a "bastion of the West" in the post-Afghanistan, post-Shah era.

"ECONOMIC STABILITY," OR THE LIRA DOESN'T GO FAR

This so-called "assistance" aims not at raising the extremely low standard of living of the Turkish people or contributing to the country's economic independence; instead, it bolsters and encourages private capitalism at the expense of the state sector, raising the profits of the trusts and further opening up the economy to the penetration of the multinational firms. This, in a nutshell, is the intent of the "economic stability package" that the Turkish Parliament adopted in February in response to constant IMF pressure.

The key measure of the package was the 33 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira with respect to the dollar, the third such measure in the past two years. This was accompanied, paradoxically, in the name of "combating inflation," by a series of unprecedented drastic price hikes for the products of various state enterprises. For example, railroad fares were increased 70 percent, and postage 40-60 percent. The cost of fertilizer rose 500 percent. Steel prices doubled, cement prices climbed 50 percent, and the cost of sugar rose by 95 percent.

In addition, the Price Control Commission was abolished in order to "free the economy of bureaucratic restraints." By the same token, the way was cleared for extensive foreign investments by doing away with various rules and regulations that had previously inhibited or discouraged them. Foreign oil companies were given the green light to enter Turkey, unhampered, and draw profits through the exploitation of the nation's resources. Not sur-

prisingly, this "stability program," designed by Prime Minister Demirel's specialist on economic matters, Turgut Ozal, met with the approval of the IMF and was judged "appropriate and valid" by the OECD's Secretary-General, Emile Vab Lennep.

WORKERS STRIKE, GOVERNMENT TAKES AIM

Despite this official optimism, all signs indicate stormy days ahead for Turkey. About the same time as the bad news appeared about Demirel's "economic package," a massive wildcat strike broke out in a big state-owned textile factory in the important industrial city of Izmir located on the Aegean Sea. The action was a protest against the imminent lay-off of thousands of militant workers, ostensibly for reasons of "economy," but it happened to coincide with trade union activity at the plant.

The workers occupied the premises for over a week and several thousand soldiers armed to the teeth were dispatched to the spot to drive them out by sheer force. In the course of the operation, gun-fighting broke out between the soldiers and workers and injuries and deaths were tallied on both sides. The repression was fierce and hundreds of militants were arrested. Meanwhile, in the shantytowns on the outskirts of the city, the entire population actively demonstrated their support for the embattled strikers. The progressive trade union federation, DISK, accused the government and the factory management of having deliberately provoked the confrontation.

As a result of this episode, martial law, in effect since December 1978 in nine provinces, was extended to the city of Izmir. Throughout the country, the regime stepped up its persecution of virtually all Left activity. Thousands of schoolteachers, for example, have been fired for their progressive views, let alone their anti-government activity, and the purge is underway inside the government administration. The chairman of the Workers' Party, veteran socialist Behice Boran, is again on trial for "spreading communist propaganda" during the election campaign last autumn. Nonetheless, the fascist organizations operate freely, murdering leftwing militants and known progressives on a daily basis. Such crimes are seldom punished or even investigated since Demirel stubbornly maintains that all violence is generated by the Left.

On the few occasions when the right-wing hecklers and goons are caught and jailed, they manage to escape before being brought to trial. At the same time, ultra-left militants, who have been intensifying their own "terrorist" activities recently, are much more frequently caught, brought to trial and given tough sentences. As a result, the general public gets the impression that left-wing violence is far more widespread than that of the rightists.

In this explosive context, Demirel and his team are now preparing to revise the Constitution with a view to reinforcing its authoritarian aspects in order to clamp down more completely on free expression and democratic rights. Now the policies of economic liberalism, embodied in Demirel's "economic stability package," are being combined, as in various Latin American countries, with aggressive government support aimed at crushing the inevitable discontent and rebellion which these economic policies provoke. Former Prime Minister and leader of the Republican People's Party Bulent Ecevit, defeated in last October's elections and now waiting in the wings for a chance to make his comeback, has accused Demirel of applying the principles of American economists like Milton Friedman (previously special advisor to Chilean dictator General Pinochet) to Turkish economics. For these reasons, Ecevit and others have pegged Turkey as an underdeveloped nation well on its way to imitating the Latin American model of economic development.

Schofield Coryell is an LNS correspondent living in Paris.

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ANTI-KLAN

"UPSIDE DOWN JUSTICE" INDICTS ANTI-KLAN ACTIVISTS IN GREENSBORO

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The first six of 14 Ku Klux Klan and Nazi Party members charged in the murder of five anti-Klan demonstrators last November 3 in Greensboro, North Carolina are scheduled to go on trial June 16. But in the meantime the state of North Carolina seems more interested in harassing friends and supporters of their victims. On May 2, five members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) and a Black community activist were indicted on felony riot charges stemming from their participation in the demonstration that was brutally attacked by a gang of 35 to 40 Klansmen and Nazis.

The CWP denounced the charges as "another attempt by the U.S. government to impose upside down justice and blame the victims for the government's crimes." Among those indicted were Nelson Johnson, a CWP leader and veteran activist in the Black community, and Rand Manzella. Both of them had been arrested immediately following the massacre on November 3 on less "inciting to riot" charges.

Even before the new indictments, the CWP had cited the previous arrests of Johnson, Manzella and Willena Cannon, along with the government's simultaneous failure to bring charges against most of the Klan and Nazi members who rode to the attack on November 3, as evidence of a conspiracy reaching into "the highest levels of state and federal governments and FBI." In the wake of the May 2 indictments, the CWP issued a statement reiterating those charges and calling on "all justice loving people" to support three demands: dropping of all charges against the anti-Klan demonstrators; prosecution of all 35 Klan and Nazi members who took part in the attack; and release of all documents and reports by the Justice

Department and the FBI regarding the Greensboro massacre.

MULTINATIONALS/AGRIBUSINESS

NEW PESTS IN WORLD AGRICULTURE: THE "SEEDY" MULTINATIONALS

by Baijit Malik

(Editor's note: with this article, LNS begins its reprinting of a series on the "Seed Revolution," a current feature of Alternate News and Features, which appears monthly in New Delhi.

Historically, major economic changes have gone hand in hand with changes in agricultural production. The industrial revolution of the 19th century, for example, was preceded by a revolution in agriculture, which involved selective animal and plant breeding. And the "green revolution" of recent years served to propel many Third World countries into new roles in the global economy. Again, changes in the technology of industry accompanied changes in the technology of farming.

Today, readers may be surprised to learn that international business organizations have extended their influence not only into the growing and marketing of food, but into its fundamental genetic structure. Whereas DNA researchers talk of a "new man," the seed revolution has produced new plants. And while the new varieties are hailed for increasing crop yields, critics charge that the new plants may actually yield a harvest of hungry people. As the following article suggests, that could well be the unadvertised result of such a drastic change in the character of foods grown and eaten, in the number of people who work the land, and in the number of unemployed hands -- mainly in the Third World -- available to multinational corporations for exploitation in industry: the runaway shop on a worldwide scale.)

NEW DELHI (ANF/LNS) -- On the heels of the Green Revolution, a new "revolution" in agriculture is around the corner -- the "Seed Revolution." Visible in both "revolutions" are the corporate hands of a group of powerful multinationals in oil, agrochemical and pharmaceutical products: ITT, Union Carbide, Pfizer, Upjohn, Monsanto, Sandoz, Ciba-Geigy, and Royal Dutch-Shell.

The interest of worldwide companies is obvious. Those who control seeds control food production. They can dictate what crops will be grown, what investments, financial and human, will be needed, and how and where the products will be sold.

The world's seed resources are held by big corporations. In the U.S., for example, United Brands own two-thirds of the world's banana seed plants. Dekalb, Pioneer, Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy control two-thirds of the corn seed market. These same companies also hold 59 percent of the hybrid sorghum market. (Sorghum is used for animal feed and as a sweetener for human food.) But the largest seed company by far is Royal Dutch-Shell which, through various subsidiaries, controls 30 seed companies in Europe and North America.

The chemical companies' connections go back to the Green Revolution, which made the higher yields of hybrid wheat, maize and rice heavily dependent on intensive use of fertilizers and pesticides.

The use of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of seed has spread widely and rapidly to large parts of the world, mainly through the efforts of the

The call was taken up promptly by at least some other groups active in fighting the resurgence of the Klan in the South and across the United States. The Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice, which has headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama and Louisville, Kentucky, sent a message to Greensboro District Attorney and North Carolina Governor James Hunt charging, "People are shot down in cold blood, and Greensboro and North Carolina say in effect that their friends are to blame." As the CWP had done, Southern Organizing Committee co-chairpersons Ben Chavis and Anne Braden pointed out that "most of the Klansmen and Nazis who took part in the massacre have never been arrested."

Chavis was only recently released after serving four years in North Carolina prisons as the leader of the Wilmington 10. "In Wilmington too the Klan and other racist groups shot at innocent people, and criminal charges were brought against the victims," Chavis and Braden noted. "Now it is happening all over again in Greensboro.... We see these false charges against Communist Workers Party members and supporters as an attack on the entire people's movement in the United States -- just at a moment when the spirit that activated the civil rights movement is having a revival all across our land."

In somewhat different language, the CWP too has hailed this revival of the spirit of resistance, with national spokesperson Phil Thompson citing a recent anti-Klan demonstration in Kokomo, Indiana as evidence of "the trend of the 80s." With growing militant resistance, Thompson said, "fascist groups like the Klan and their supporters can't get away with violence and terror against the people."

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POLITICAL PRISONERS

STATUE OF LIBERTY SCALED IN SUPPORT OF GERONIMO PRATT

NEW YORK (LNS) -- When Edmund Drummond climbed to the top of the Statue of Liberty on May 3 he had no idea that he would become famous mainly for the \$800,000 in damage park police libelously estimated that he had caused. Drummond scaled the statue for a precise political motive: to bring national attention to the charge emblazoned on a banner he unfurled from the Statue -- that "liberty was framed" in the case of imprisoned Black Panther leader Geronimo Pratt.

A panel of experts hired by the city later confirmed Drummond's claim that he "went to great pains not to damage the statue." And Drummond added, "It is ironic that the police lied about that. It provides us with a perfect example of why Geronimo is in prison. While this case is less important, it is the same thing: deliberate slander."

The occupation, which lasted all night until daybreak May 4, was intended to draw attention to Pratt's second attempt to win a new trial. Pratt believes the key witness in the 1972 trial that convicted him of robbery and murder testified against him falsely. And his lawyers say they have evidence that the witness, Julio Butler, was at the time an

CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER

International Maize and Wheat Research Center in El Batan, Mexico, and those of the International Rice Research Institute in Los Banos, Philippines. Both institutes are funded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, whose links with multinationals are clear. These foundations have encouraged the establishment of research centers, largely in Third World countries, to carry out experiments in plant genetic structure.

Despite increased food output, the use and spread of HYV cereals has not only dislocated the multi-cropping systems practiced by small farmers and peasants in Asia, but also modified diet. Eaten together, for example, maize and beans provide complete protein. And traditionally they were grown together as well. Now, however, the new HYV crops must be grown separately. Legumes, a good source of protein, also used to be grown in this fashion. Now legumes have given way to HYV cereals which contain far less protein. Crop variety is replaced by crop uniformity. Uniform crops are more susceptible to plant diseases and insect pests. As the use of hybrids spreads, so does the use of fertilizers and the need for pesticides.

If commercial interests succeed in establishing worldwide control over selection of seed and supporting the extension of monocrops, the consequences may be disastrous. Already, fewer and fewer varieties of crops are being planted. Thanks to heavy American private and government funding, agricultural production based on man-made selection of seeds has spread throughout the Third World. Where once you found a vast variety of natural collections of plant genetic material, you now find limited genetic varieties. This limitation has made cereal production more vulnerable to pests, disease and the vagaries of climatic change. Third World agriculture is increasingly dependent upon the use of petroleum-based fertilizers, pesticides and power, because many new seed varieties require heavy irrigation.

The seed patenting system gives the multinational corporations further control over the world food supply. In a talk broadcast on Radio Australia last September, Dr. Erna Bennett of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit asserted that wherever Plant Varietal Legislation has been in force -- as it is in America, Britain, and Europe and will be in Canada, Australia, and Ireland -- it has led to genetic depletion caused by restrictions on the full and free exchange of plant germ plasm.

Patents and restrictions on seed production create investment security for multinationals producing hybrid seed. Farmers have become dependent upon suppliers of these seeds, because the hybrids are sterile. What Third World farmers may gain in increased output, they must now spend in buying new seeds.

The corporate giants keep secret any information about their seed banks. Plant breeders in the Third World are kept in the dark about resources which may in the first place have come from their own countries.

Third World nations will have to find alternative ways -- legislative and diplomatic -- to ensure full and free exchange of plant germ plasm throughout the world. A "political fumigant" must

be found to stop the advanced countries' pests -- organic and corporate -- from endangering the world's food supply.

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(For additional information on the Seed Revolution and its dangers, see the April 1980 issue of Monthly Review, which contains an article by Errol Black entitled "Seeds of Destruction?" Black draws much of his information from a recently published book by P.R. Mooney, Seeds of Earth: A Private or Public Resource?)

HEALTH/PATIENTS' RIGHTS

"CRAZY AND PROUD" EX-INMATES DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PSYCHIATRISTS' CONVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- Inside San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, America's mental health moguls, the American Psychiatric Association, began their Annual Meeting on May 5 on the theme "To Love and to Work." But there was no love for the shrinks among the hundreds of former mental patients -- or psychiatric inmates, as they prefer to be called -- who crowded the sidewalk outside the auditorium, protesting what they say are massive violations of human rights by the A.P.A., multinational drug companies, and "the entire mental health industry."

Carrying signs and balloons and wearing T-shirts with slogans like "Psychiatry Kills," "Force Treatment is Torture," and "Smash the Therapeutic State," the demonstrators marched a mile through downtown San Francisco to the convention site, where they listened to a series of speakers, led off by Ted Chabasinski, a member of the Network Against Psychiatric Assault in Berkeley. Chabasinski described how he was experimented on with electric shock treatment at the age of six, then put away in a state mental institution for the next 10 years, much of this time in "seclusion" (solitary confinement).

"But the shrinks said this was to help me," Chabasinski said, his low-pitched, intense voice rising to a crescendo. "We who have been in their institutions know that they call all of the horrible things they do to us 'therapy.' But we know that it's torture... And so we're here today to tell these obscene and evil people, the American Psychiatric Association, these torturers and murderers, that we're coming out of the shadows and into the streets to see to it that their atrocities are ended once and for all!" The ex-inmates cheered, then broke into chants of "A.P.A., go away!" and "Hey, hey, A.P.A., how many inmates did you kill today?"

The lunch-hour demonstration was the climax of the Eighth Annual Conference on Human Rights and Psychiatric Oppression, which met in Berkeley from May 2 through May 6. The Conference brought together mental patients' liberation activists from all over the U.S. and even a couple of people from a mental patients' rights group in the Netherlands. The movement, begun in 1970 by a group called the Insane Liberation Front in Portland, Oregon, now includes about 40 organizations in the U.S., Canada and western Europe, as well as groups in Australia, New Zealand and Japan. There is no national organization in the U.S., but groups are linked together by a national newspaper, Madness Network News, and by the annual conference. This year about 150 people met in a campground in the hills just east of San

Francisco to discuss how best to fight such aspects of psychiatric oppression as involuntary commitment and forced treatment.

"People accused of being crazy have few legal rights," said Judi Chamberlin, a member of the Mental Patients Liberation Front of Boston. "In many states, it's still possible to be locked up just on the signature of a psychiatrist who says you're 'mentally ill,' whatever that means. No other group of people in America has this power. Psychiatry operates outside the constitution to lock up thousands of innocent people every year who have committed no crime and have violated no one else's rights."

She gave the example of Leonard Frank, a founder of the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, who was locked up for months in a California institution and given 85 shock treatments because his parents objected to his beard and his vegetarianism. Chamberlin, the author of On Our Own: Patient-Controlled Alternatives to the Mental Health System (McGraw-Hill, 1979), said that although recent court decisions and changes in state laws set up safeguards on paper, "In practice, inmates can't get their rights because there's no effective legal representation and because they're heavily drugged as soon as they're admitted."

ON THE INSIDE: THORAZINE AND ELECTRIC SHOCKS

What happens to people once they're committed? The morning of the demonstration, ex-inmates testified at a "Tribunal on Psychiatric Crimes" held at a sympathetic church. All spoke of forced drugging and other treatments and of being humiliated and degraded by mental health staff.

"Being locked up in a psychiatric institution strips you of more rights than being locked up in a prison," said David Oaks, another MPLF member and a conference organizer. "I received Thorazine at McLean's Hospital (in Boston) and it totally wiped out all of my thoughts and feelings... One of our members just died in a seclusion room after a huge dose of Thorazine." Lynn Zieminski of Women Against Psychiatric Assault in Berkeley testified, "Thorazine made me feel like my body was filled with razor blades...the attendants beat us and treated us like animals...I went for help and got hurt."

Rachel Rose, another WAPA member, said that after a dose of Prolixin, another widely-used drug, she complained to the ward doctor that she could hardly move or breathe and her body was bent over in an uncontrollable spasm. "He said, 'Don't worry, it's just a side-effect.'"

Teresa Mullis of the Florida-based Mental Patients Rights Association told in an almost inaudible voice of being shackled to a wall at the age of 15 and given frequent large doses of liquid Thorazine, a drug so caustic that its label warns doctors and nurses to wear rubber gloves before opening the package. She said her throat has been permanently burned by the liquid Thorazine "therapy."

Other former inmates spoke of their experiences with electric shock treatment. Fred Masten of Project Release, a self-help support group for former inmates in New York City, said his 25 shock treatments had wiped out memories of much of his education. "It's about as therapeutic as being hit over

the head with a baseball bat.... I'd rather be dead than go through it again." Chabaskinski added that although "many people have the impression that electric shock therapy is a horror from the past, it's still being widely used." He said a recent article in the Atlantic Monthly reported that 85 percent of psychiatrists who responded to a survey of A.P.A. members favored the use of electroshock.

What are the reasons behind forced drugging? According to Diane Baran of Philadelphia's Alliance for the Liberation of Mental Patients, "These drugs are used for social control, to keep people in line. And the drug companies make huge profits from this." She charged that over half of those patients given Thorazine and similar drugs on a long-term basis develop tardive dyskinesia, a form of permanent brain damage characterized by uncontrollable twitching of the face and sluggish speech. The ALMP is spearheading a boycott, now supported by over 50 organizations, of Smith Kline & French, makers of Thorazine and Stelazine, two of the drugs most widely used on mental patients. Under the slogan "Don't Give Your Cold to Contac", supporters are urged to avoid such SK&F over-the-counter products as Sea and Ski, Love cosmetics, Allergy Relief medicine, and Contac cold capsules.

At the inmates' demonstration, Anne Boldt, a NAPA member and conference organizer, talked about who gets locked up: "We know that American psychiatry is anti-woman. Sixty per cent of all psychiatric inmates are women. One of every five women in the U.S. will be given tranquilizers this year. Seventy percent of the victims of electric shock treatment are women. And women are given psychosurgery more often too. Psychiatrists say this is OK, because we can do our housework better after the operation." She added that the people in America who have the least power--poor people, Blacks, the elderly--are the most likely to fall into the clutches of the shrinks.

TOO MUCH FREEDOM

"Howie the Harp" gets up to do a song, Crazy and Proud, which he composed while locked up as a teenager in a New York mental institution. "I'd like to thank the A.P.A. for this song, because I never could have written it without their help," he remarked, gesturing toward the glass doors of the auditorium, behind which a cluster of curious shrinks stood chuckling at the demonstrators. Another, bolder conference participant ventured outside and stood at the edge of the crowd, practically shrieking, "You people have too much freedom! You have too much freedom!" Sherbert Frazier, a professor of psychiatry at Harvard and chief public relations man for the A.P.A. gathering, was seen roaming through the crowd talking to every reporter he could find. The next day, Frazier was quoted by the San Francisco Chronicle as saying "There have been abuses in the past, yes, but they are not significant now." The Oakland Tribune reported that Frazier denied that psychiatrists practice forced drugging at all.

Richard Cohen, a San Francisco filmmaker who attended the rally, said he was "infuriated" by the psychiatrists' bland denials of the ex-inmates' charges. "The press is rarely allowed inside mental institutions to see what is really going on," Cohen said. "And yet, almost every time a journalist or a filmmaker does get inside, there's usually a lot of public outrage over the wretched conditions that are exposed. I think journalists throughout the country should try to in-

investigate what's really happening in these places."

In 1975, Cohen produced Hurry Tomorrow, a harrowing documentary about a locked psychiatric ward in Los Angeles. State mental health officials unsuccessfully tried to have showings of the film banned after its world premiere at a benefit for the Network Against Psychiatric Assault.

COMING TO TAKE YOU AWAY?

What's ahead for the fledgling mental patients' movement? Chabasinski points out that in the last few months, Federal courts in three states have held that forced drugging is unconstitutional. He thinks this means the Supreme Court will eventually make the same ruling. (The A.P.A., as a "friend of the court", is appealing at least one of these cases, the "Boston State Seven" suit in Massachusetts.)

"But court victories mean nothing unless we have a strong movement to see that the law is enforced. There are 20 million people in this country who have spent time in mental hospitals. If people start coming out of the closet and speaking up about what's been done to them, we have the potential to become a really large and powerful movement," Chabasinski said.

Judi Chamberlin warns that the power of psychiatry has plans for all of you. Children are being drugged in their schools, old people in their nursing homes. In Madison, Wisconsin, one 'community mental health' program even follows people to where they work for the corporate state or who dare to question some of the things that are wrong with our society. So join our fight now, before they lock you up."

WOMEN/LABOR/CHICANOS

MEN CAN'T DO IT ALONE

FARMWORKER WOMEN BUILT GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT

by Tom Barry
Liberation News Service

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (LNS). A successful strike in the Arizona onion fields in 1977 showed the state's farmworkers the importance of organizing. Over two years later, women organizers of that four-month strike called the first national conference of farmworker women in Phoenix on April 18.

"Farmworker women experience special problems," said Adela Serrano, the director of El Centro Adelante Campesino, which sponsored the women's conference. A hundred women from around the country discussed their common problems of inadequate healthcare, lack of day care, and male domination.

Organizations represented at the conference included Texas Farmworkers, Chicago's CASA, Arizona Farmworkers, Ladies Garment Workers, Chicano National Immigration Conference, and Mexican labor unions.

Virginia Rodriguez, a mother of 10, detailed the difficulties caring for a family while working all day in the onion fields with her children. Another farmworker, 30 years old, explained that she had to go to work in the fields after her husband died. The experience of the onion strike opened her eyes to the importance of organizing to gain strength and independence -- a crucial need of women.

Other women told of getting sick and vomiting

while working because of the chemicals in the irrigation water and the pesticides on the crops. The farmworker women were concerned especially about the long term effects on their children who accompany them to the fields.

Forced sterilization is another concern of farmworker women. "It's a problem for all minority women," said Serrano. "But it's worse for farmworker women, who, because they often can't read or speak or write English, get sterilized without their consent."

Undocumented women face all the problems of undocumented men, but they also have they more often have the extra trauma of leaving their children in Mexico to feed them with U.S. wages. A highlight of the conference was a visit to the citrus groves outside of Phoenix, where the women shared a meal with undocumented workers and talked about the need for united struggle.

One continuing theme of the conference was the women are kept out of leadership roles and union participation by their husbands and existing male leadership.

"We need to educate the men," said Serrano. "Because they sure can't do everything alone. They need us but they have to let us develop and get the skills we need. We have to be real careful, though, because men aren't the main problem; they're oppressed by the same system. We need to educate them and work together as a family of workers -- women and men."

The women from Texas Farmworkers will host the next conference. Meanwhile, women at the Phoenix conference said they will work to create statewide grassroots organizations of women.

"We want to include all working women in our organization, because one of the problems of the farmworker movement has been that we've been isolated from other workers and other types of women," said Serrano. The organizers have hopes of building a national movement of grassroots women with strong farmworker involvement.

A special focus of continued organizing will be the border areas. Women from Mexico noted that the border states have many of the same runaway plants and agribusiness. They also experience the same low wages and lack of unionization.

Organizers of the conference expressed optimism about the progress of the movement of farmworker and grassroots women. "Each year in Phoenix we now celebrate International Women's Day," said Serrano, "and each year it's getting bigger and stronger."

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DIRECT ACTION AT SEABROOK (ACT II)

May 24, 1980

Look for a story and photos in your next LNS packet.

**Strawman in the Wind:
Marcos Tries to Win Friends
and Influence U.S. Press**

by Horace Worth
Liberation News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)--When Philippine strongman Ferdinand Marcos paid his first visit to the United States in 16 years to address the American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) in Honolulu on April 21, it seemed clear that a major facelifting operation was underway for this badly tainted "free world" leader. The next act in the drama two weeks later clinched it. On May 9, Marcos set free former Senator Benigno Aquino, who had been under detention since Marcos declared martial law seven and a half years ago, and allowed him to fly out of the Philippines for exile in the U.S.

The Associated Press's ANPA luncheon invitation to Marcos was keenly insulting to the 86 daily and community newspapers and nearly 400 national and provincial radio and TV stations which the Marcos regime ordered closed in September 1972. Since that declaration of martial law, Marcos has kept a tight rein on the Philippine news media by allowing only those owned by him, his relatives and close associates to operate. He has imprisoned and tortured scores of Filipino journalists, deported foreign correspondents, and banned the circulation of U.S. journalism's mainstay, Time magazine, which had carried unfavorable stories about his regime. When the conservative U.S. News and World Report recently printed an unflattering story on the regime, matters had to be taken in hand. The ANPA luncheon offered a handy opportunity to turn on the charm for U.S. publishers and help them forget such past embarrassments as Marcos's deportation of the AP's Manila bureau chief in 1976.

Over the years, Washington has sent top-level members of the State Department to Manila, to express grave concern over Marcos's iron-fisted rule. Washington has also issued studies of human rights violations in the Philippines. Private lectures on the need to respect civil liberty have borne little fruit until now. The incessant warfare in the Muslim islands of the Southern Philippines and the growth of communist-led guerrilla operations in Luzon and Samar island, the home of first lady Imelda Marcos, have troubled America's military and diplomatic elite.

Subic Bay and Clark Airfield in the Philippines are staging areas for U.S. intervention in Asia. In an Asia in turmoil--the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Chinese invasion of Vietnam--the build-up of U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean has stretched thin America's effective military presence. With two of the

U.S.'s largest foreign-based military bases, the Philippines occupy a central point in Washington's strategy for the Western Pacific. A political and military reversal there would mean the loss of a good listening post, and a fallback to Hawaii, at a time when the Soviet fleet in the Pacific is growing.

A FRIEND INDEED IS A FRIEND IN NEED

The U.S. has made military and financial investments since it granted the Philippines independence 35 years ago, and has promised some \$500 million in military assistance alone over the next five years. It has had a say in the choice of president. It has actively engaged in putting down communist insurgency--the Huk war of the late 1940s and early 1950s, for example.

The islands have proved a "stable" climate for U.S. runaway shops in automobiles, textiles, and electronics. American educators have helped to set up business schools on the model of Harvard Business School, not only to train the Filipino elite, but also the elite of other Asian countries.

Traditionally, the Philippines has served as a source of highly skilled labor for the American health system; its schools provide nurses, doctors and laboratory technicians. The Philippines give the U.S. strategic military bases, opportunities for huge profits and a reservoir of highly trained people to indoctrinate other Asians in the procedures and ideals of American business.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING AQUINO

Opposition to the Marcos regime has grown in the Philippines and abroad. At home, the detention of his most immediate and powerful rival, Aquino, helped fan criticism. For Aquino is a scion of a wealthy family which has served Spanish and then American interests for more than 400 years. This family knew how to come to terms with both the conquerors and popular calls for more Filipino control of the islands' own affairs. His stay in jail has not only kept him out of public affairs, but has helped Marcos pick off his possible rivals among the traditional ruling families.

Aquino's imprisonment was not particularly harsh. He received visits from his family (including the right for his wife to spend nights with him), from high ranking foreign visitors, and from the press. From his jail cell, he continued to criticize Marcos's dictatorial rule.

For seven years, Aquino kept up his biting criticism of Marcos, but since the beginning of 1980, he has toned down his attacks. About the same time that Marcos came to the U.S., Aquino suffered severe chest pains. According to Aquino's lawyers, these pains were diagnosed as signs of severe cardiac trouble. An operation, they said, was needed to save Aquino's life; their patient had spent two days at the Philippines cardiac center, but a check

by the press showed no record of Aquino having been there.

Ironically, the Marcos government which disregarded countless pleas for better treatment of political prisoners, now acted with utmost alacrity to "save Aquino's life." Marcos himself approved the former senator's request to leave the country. Aquino thanked him for his permission to allow him to go for "three weeks."

According to Filipino press sources, Aquino has paid a high price for his "heart safety." A 13,000-acre sugar plantation will be subdivided and sold off to small farmers under Marcos's supervision. So, Aquino's family loses its century-long place in the economic life of the islands.

This expression of concern for the sanctity of human life, notably small land-owning farmers, dovetails with the theme of Marcos's speech before the ANPA. There he stressed that his authoritarianism was not synonymous with tyranny. He upbraided the editors for not drawing this distinction. And while no public officials were on hand to greet the Filipino dictator, his private visit nevertheless showed that he was not totally out of favor with Washington. And the news media have even given Marcos an opportunity to wax eloquent about the advantage of strongman rule.

THE SMILER WITH THE KNIFE

Marcos has turned out to be his own best press agent. He recently snubbed Augusto Pinochet by not even meeting him at the airport in Manila, whereby the Chilean dictator ordered his pilot to return to Santiago. In addition, Marcos is reviewing requests of other jailed opposition leaders to travel freely (and to exile). He has held "free elections" and is trying to change the image of his wife and family as rapacious devourers of the islands' economy. In short, he successfully plays "the smiler with the knife."

But Marcos's appearance before the ANPA did not go unnoticed by Filipino dissidents in the U.S. A coalition of left to center anti-Marcos forces agreed to protest not only Marcos's visit but the very fact that the news media invited a dictator to speak. ANPA replied quickly, saying that it listened to speakers from different political regimes. It was interested in news and not political allegiances. The Associated Press even "played fair" by sending out a wire listing the complaints of the anti-Marcos coalition.

Anti-Marcos forces on the center and the right chose, however, not to join the coalition, fearing that leadership would fall to the left. Instead, they are relying on Aquino's exile which may provide the necessary pole of attraction for "moderate and sensible" anti-Marcos forces. These people will get a favorable reception in Washington, and effectively cut out the Filipino left, which has carried on the only consistent

opposition and organization against the Marcos regime.

For the moment, Marcos retains support in Washington. As the number of his "moderate and sensible" rivals in exile grows, they provide a non-leftist alternative which Marcos's corporate supporters can use as a new set of strawmen who will try to cope with the Philippines' deteriorating economy and spreading civil war.

Horace Worth regularly writes about events in Japan and the Philippines for LNS.

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WOMEN/ERA

ILLINOIS TARGETED FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

NEW YORK (LNS) -- After a sample polling indicated ratification would fall a few votes short of passage in the Illinois legislature, supporters of the bill postponed a scheduled May 14th vote. The poll was taken just after 50,000 marched for the ERA in downtown Chicago on May 10th. Legislators favoring the amendment believe with more time they can rally enough support to pass the bill.

But ERA has already been defeated ten times in Illinois. And Governor Thompson, who at one time promised to participate in the drive to get the bill adopted, instead recently endorsed presidential-candidate Ronald Reagan. Reagan has pledged, if elected, to put the bill permanently to rest.

Ratification in Illinois, the only northern industrial state where the bill has not passed, is considered crucial to the ERA's passage nationally. A three-fifths majority in both the Illinois House and Senate will be required for its adoption. In most states only a simple majority is required on Constitutional amendments.

The involvement of several labor union locals in the May 10th rally was seen as a reflection of a new direction in the ERA movement. Eunice Stokes, a Detroit Chrysler plant worker, said on May 10th that in general the same states that oppose ERA also oppose the most progressive stances of labor.

The Right wing was also out, to campaign against the bill's passage. And just before the rally, Moral Majority Inc., an ultraright lobbying group, financed an ad in a major Chicago newspaper quoting the chairman of the Stop ERA Campaign, saying she "envision[s] a uni-sex society" if the ERA is passed. Moral Majority leader Jerry Falwell wrote in the ad that he sees the bill as "striking the foundations of our entire social structure" and as "an attack upon the family and bible."

Since 1977, well-financed Right wing forces have subsidized a broad-based, multi-issue war against the ERA, linking up with the campaign against abortion rights, daycare rights, sex education, and the Lesbian/Gay issue. Falwell recently set a goal of "eight million new Christian voters." His slogan for this year's election: "Get 'Em saved, baptized, and registered."

In addition to such opposition by the Right wing, in the past the National Organization for Women (NOW) has been criticized by some supporter's of women's rights for the single-issue nature of its pro-ERA drive. For that reason, participation in the rally by more than 300 organizations brought new hope for the bill's passage.

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BLACKS/THE SOUTH

THE FIRE THIS TIME: POLICE BRUTALITY, CRIMINAL INJUSTICE IGNITE BLACK REBELLION IN MIAMI

NEW YORK (LNS)-- Fires still lit the skies over Miami May 18, three days after the city's Black community exploded in the most violent eruption of Black rage seen in the U.S. in more than a decade. The wailing of sirens, punctuated by occasional gunshots, still filled the air. But on the airwaves and in newsprint, the distilled anger in the streets was already being diluted for popular consumption through on-the-scene pronouncements from such notables as U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young.

Civiletti announced that a federal grand jury would consider indictments against four former white policemen whose acquittal on charges connected to the beating death of 33 year-old Black insurance executive Arthur McDuffie ignited the rebellion. Young urged calm and called for investigation and relief of Black grievances. And both lent their prestige to conciliatory concessions that, in Civiletti's words, "there is a great perception of injustice." But neither improved upon the way an anonymous Black youth voiced that perception. Asked by a white during the first day of rioting what had provoked the violence, the youth replied, "People like you all, killing us."

What an all-white jury in Tampa had told Miami's 250,000 Black residents earlier that day, in essence, was that the killings would continue. And would continue to go unpunished.

The jury heard two Miami policemen testify that they had seen their colleagues chase down Arthur McDuffie last December 17 after he ran a red light on his motorcycle, had seen them beat him savagely and then smash his motorcycle to make it look like an accident. The jury heard the county medical examiner testify that McDuffie's head injuries were the worst he had ever seen in 3,600 autopsies. And the jury took less than three hours to find the four suspended policemen not guilty of second degree murder, not guilty of manslaughter, not guilty of aggravated battery, not guilty of tampering with evidence.

"They murdered my child," wailed Yula Bell McDuffie as she was assisted from the court that had acquitted her son's murderers. "They beat him like a dog. But in God's eyes they're guilty. God will take care of them."

Other Miami Blacks weren't willing to wait for divine retribution. And they certainly weren't counting any longer on American courts for justice. Not after watching one white cop get off with probation last year after admitting he sexually molested an 11 year-old Black girl. Not after seeing the city take no action against police who mistakenly raided the home of Black schoolteacher Nathaniel LaFleur in February, 1979 in search of a cocaine dealer, then handed him a beating instead of an apology. Not after a grand jury cleared another policeman whose gun "accidentally" went off last October, killing a 22 year-old Black youth.

With the news that McDuffie's killers were also going free, thousands of Miami Blacks took to

the streets, armed at first only with their anger, later with rocks, bottles, molotov cocktails and guns. Answering a call from local NAACP leaders, several thousand Blacks gathered outside the metropolitan police headquarters. But the people who had called for the rally were prepared neither for the numbers nor the rage of the crowd that gathered.

"They didn't even have any loudspeakers," veteran civil rights activist John Due, who now works for the Human Relations Board, told LNS. "It was completely disorganized and uncontrolled. Nobody could hear what the speakers were saying. They just spontaneously walked around and blocked traffic. Then when two police cars tried to drive right through the group, I just knew what would happen once they started provoking it. First people tore down the flag and burned it. Then they turned over the cars and torched them."

By the end of that night, 10 people lay dead, hundreds had been injured and arrested, and sections of downtown Miami were beginning to look like a bombed out war zone.

While lurid headlines across the country announced "Mayhem in Miami" and detailed apparently random violence against whites, observers on the scene echoed Roy Greenwood's assessment that "by and large, people have shown fairly high political awareness."

"It's been portrayed in the media as 'these savages are killing us,'" commented Greenwood, a British born white who has lived in Miami for 10 years and has been active with the National Lawyers Guild. "But the first really violent incident I know of came when some white guy was driving past on Martin Luther King Boulevard. People were throwing rocks and bottles and then all of a sudden his car swerved up on the sidewalk and creamed a little girl who was standing there. That was when people pulled him out of his car and beat him."

Several such incidents were reported that first night, including one in which three young whites were killed. But the circumstances surrounding some of the incidents tended to get buried beneath the gruesome details. One particularly gory wire service dispatch described the beating of two whites by an angry "mob." At the very end of the article, the anonymous reporter mentioned that Blacks said the two men had driven into the community firing shots out their car windows.

"I went over Saturday night about 11 P.M.," Roy Greenwood told LNS. "There were just a few hundred people standing around in groups. I just asked people their reactions and I wasn't getting any animosity."

Greenwood, Due and several Black reporters all pointed out distinct patterns in what property was looted or put to the torch. "Police cars, mail trucks, anything identified with the government" became a target. And "any white-owned business was likely to be up in flames." But smaller, Black-owned businesses often escaped unscathed.

By the time commanders of the 7,000 National Guard troops and policemen used to occupy the area were able to report that a relative calm had been restored on May 20, damage estimates ran over \$100 million and the death toll stood at 15.

"The casualties became 100 percent Black" after the first outburst, John Due told LNS. And newspaper

accounts bore him out. Of the final seven deaths, at least three and possibly as many as five, were Blacks gunned down by white vigilantes firing from pick-up trucks. The last two people killed were Blacks shot by police after they failed to stop at roadblocks.

Those killings weren't the only evidence that the Miami police are not about to let recent events deter them from taking the law into their own hands. A dozen Blacks who were arrested near a shopping center returned later to find their car windows smashed, tires flattened and the word "Looter" spraypainted across them. Local residents said uniformed policemen had done the damage. "I came out of my house and yelled, 'Would you like someone to do your car like that?'" 26 year-old Joe Sheely reported. "That's when they drew their rifles on me."

That incident has been added to the long list of police abuses a team of federal investigators will be looking into. Attorney General Civiletti announced creation of the combined investigating force of U.S. Attorneys, F.B.I. agents and U.S. Marshals at a May 20 press conference. At the same time, he said a Federal grand jury would begin hearing evidence the next day to determine whether the four former policemen acquitted in McDuffie's murder could be charged with violating the civil rights of the man they killed.

Civilitti's haste in putting together a grand jury and an investigating team came in marked contrast to his response to calls for such action from other Black communities. In New York, for instance, many observers believe that only the organization and leadership of the Black United Front kept an angry demonstration from turning into a riot last August after police fired more than 20 shots into Luis Baez. But the Justice Department has repeatedly turned down the BUF's demands for investigation of police killings in New York.

At the cost of 15 lives and more than a thousand arrests, Black Miami has finally "gotten their attention," as Roy Greenwood put it. There will be investigations. There will be reports. There may even be indictments. But residents remain extremely skeptical that there will be remedies.

After all, a wave of rebellions in the late 1960's also produced investigations and reports. The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders even produced a reasonably accurate description of the roots of Black rage, citing police brutality at the top of a long list of grievances, followed closely by unemployment, housing and education.

"What white Americans have never fully understood," the Commission stated in its introduction, "but what the Negro can never forget, is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it."

A dozen years later, white Americans still don't fully undersatnd, and they still condone. And Blacks still can never forget. Certainly not in cities like Miami, where Black unemployment stands officially at 17 percent (twice the rate for whites). Where more than a third of the Black population lives below the poverty line. And where cops can still count on all-white juries to let them literally get away with murder.

As one young Black told a reporter during the heat of the rebellion in Miami, "I've been angry ever since I knew my mother scrubbed floors, and I couldn't get no further. If they want to maintain peace, the sky is the limit, but if they don't, it will blow up again. And we'll blow this city up."

-30-

LABOR/STEEL

"WHAT IS LEFT"

YOUNGSTOWN FACES A FUTURE WITHOUT STEEL

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO (LNS)--The debate by economists over whether or not the country has entered into a recession holds no interest for the residents of Youngstown, Ohio. They know depression came to Youngstown several years ago.

When the Lykes Corporation announced the shut-down of its subsidiary, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company's Campbell Works in 1977, it cost 5,000 workers their jobs. Within a year, another 11,200 people had been laid off in various related industries. Now, with U.S. Steel's decision to close two more steel mills there, Youngstown's unemployment rolls are about to swell again. By June 1st, 3,500 more steelworkers from the Ohio and MacDonald Works will have lost their jobs. And once again thousands more will follow as the shock wave spreads throughout the city.

"When Sheet and Tube closed, that day it seemed like the world came to a standstill. They still call it Black Monday," Mary Ann Huffman told LNS. She has lived in Youngstown all of her life. "You see, Youngstown is steel. We never thought we would live to see them (the mills) close." Now she asks, "What is left?"

What is left for Mary Ann and her husband is a mortgage on the new home they bought last October, just one month before U.S. Steel announced it was going to close the mills. Her husband had worked in the Ohio Works for 10 years. He's found a job now, but it is at U.S. Steel's Lorraine Works, 90 miles away. So he will live in Lorraine during the week and come home to Youngstown on weekends. "What's our option?" asks Mary Ann, "Working for \$3.10 an hour at Arby's?"

What is left for Mary Ann's father after 30 years at the MacDonald Works, is retirement on his pension. "My father enjoyed working there. But it's one thing to plan to retire. It's another to be forced to. He's too old to look for something new. One thing, I think people should really fight for their jobs."

WORKERS FIGHT A LOSING BATTLE

People did fight. Both U.S. Steel's chairman of the board, David Roderick, and their district chief William Kirwin, had said publicly that the mills would remain open as long as they showed a profit. "Patriotism was at an all time high. We brought up the level of productivity until we outproduced Bay Town, Texas, the most modern mill in the country," one steelworker told LNS. Between 1977 and 1979, the mills leapt from a deficit of \$8,045,000 to a profit of nearly \$10 million. "In the last two and a half years, we cooperated with management. We ignored actual violations of the Basic Steel Agreement," said Hank

Fabrizio, Vice President of United Steelworkers of America (USWA) Local 1330.

When increasing productivity and profits did not stop the plants from closing, a coalition of steelworkers and local business people formed the Community Steel Corporation, which offered to buy the mills from U.S. Steel. The giant corporation, which is now manufacturing far more than just steel (see story on page one) rejected the bid, saying that it would not sell to the coalition because most of its funds came from the federal government. According to Community Steel's attorney, James Denny, "They took the philosophically acceptable position that what they are opposing is some kind of socialism."

The Steelworker locals involved, along with the Save Jobs Committee, a group of wives and friends of steelworkers, and the Mahoning Valley Ecumenical Council, took U.S. Steel to court. They filed two separate suits. In one they charged U.S. Steel with breach of contract, based on the public statements made by company officials denying the mills would close if production increased. The second suit charged that U.S. Steel violated anti-trust laws because the company refused to consider a community based corporation as a potential buyer.

Despite statements apparently sympathetic to the steelworkers by Judge Lambros before the trial, in the end the rulings were in favor of Big Steel. An appeal has been filed in the anti-trust case, but attorney Denny says simply, "Don't count on it."

SOLIDARITY WITH HOMESTEAD

What you can count on, whether the Youngstown workers win or lose, is that the fight won't end in Youngstown. "We're trying to work up national union support for locals that are threatened with shut-downs," Denny continued, "the kind of solidarity that exists between Youngstown and Homestead." Homestead is another U.S. Steel mill, located on the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh. It is one of the oldest mills in the country, and has a long tradition of worker militancy, dating all the way back to the now-famous Homestead Strike of 1897.

Since U.S. Steel announced the closing of its Youngstown plants, Homestead workers have begun to fear that their mill will be hit next. According to U.S. Steel's chairman Roderick, the corporation plans to modernize Homestead. "That makes me wonder," says Mary Ann Huffman, "because that's what they said here. How can you believe them?"

Many Homestead workers attended the trial in Cleveland, demonstrating both their support for the Youngstown workers and their fears for their own future. "After the trial," said Mary Ann, who also attended, "Homestead people just sat and cried. Because they know they're going to be next."

SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

The idea of workers buying the mill was first proposed when Sheet and Tube closed in 1977, but it received little support then. That was when there was still hope in Youngstown, when there were still other mills to work in. By 1980 the options for Youngstown's workforce were few, and the idea of a community/worker owned mill had more appeal. The union local took a random survey which showed that 60 percent of the union members supported the proposal to buy the mills, and 40 percent said they

would be willing to trade lower wages for stock in the company. The response to the question of how much money individual workers would be willing to invest ranged from \$2.00 to \$10,000. Many said they would put up their severance pay.

When asked by LNS if the workers equated community ownership with socialism, Mary Ann said, "Some people don't care how it's done, they just want to work again." One Black worker was Skeptical, although he said that he would be willing to try it. "They (the workers) would have to make too many concessions. If I worked there, I would definitely get more involved in the union."

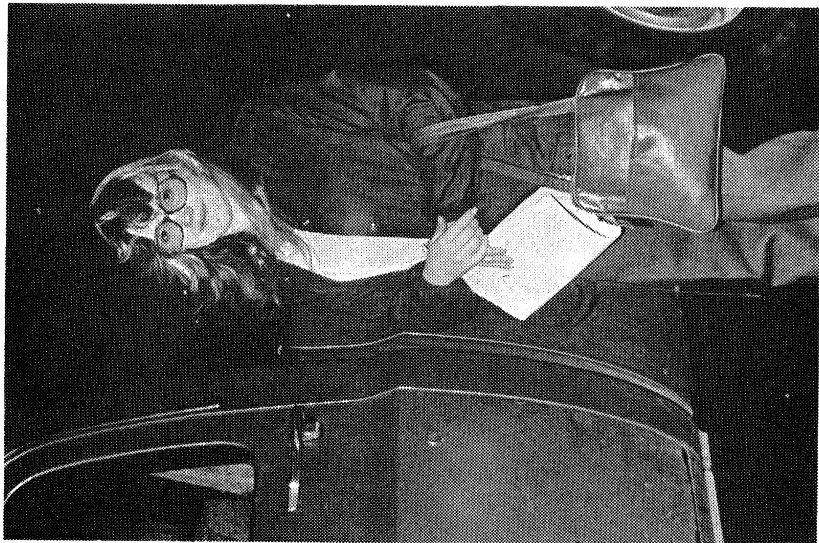
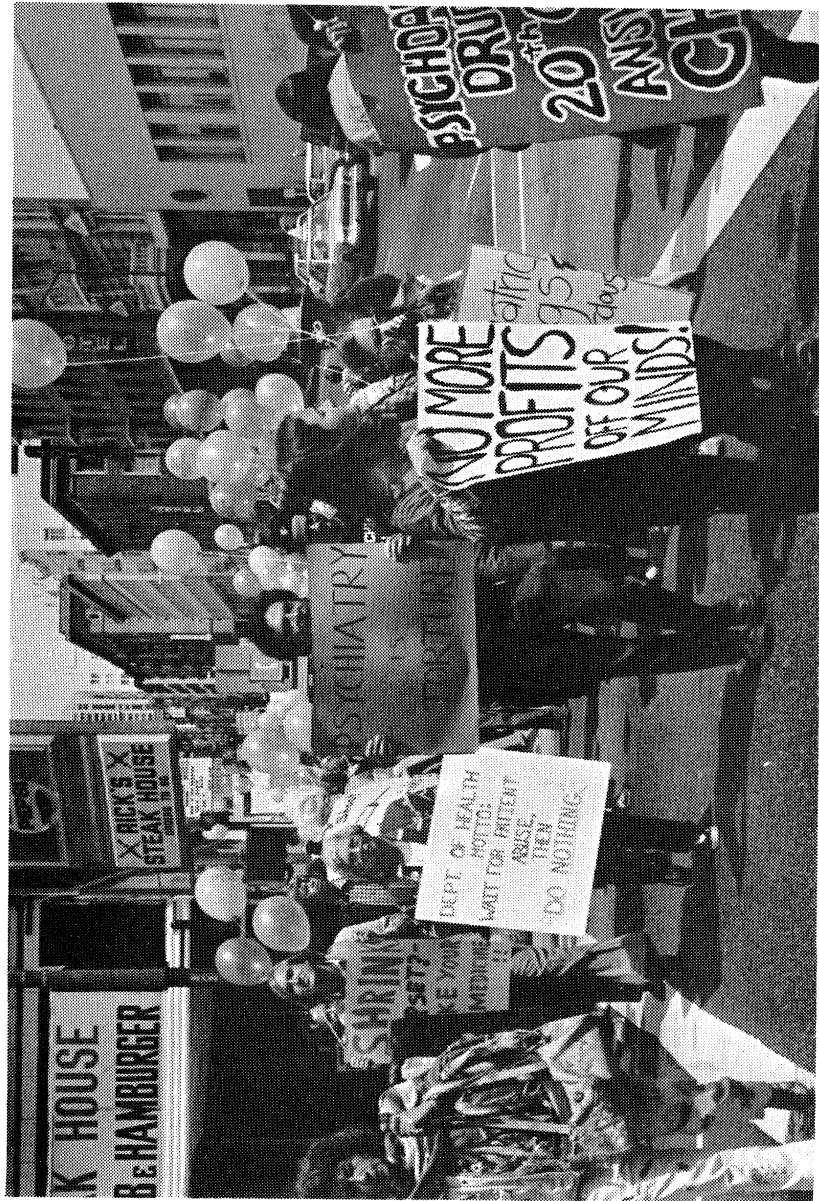
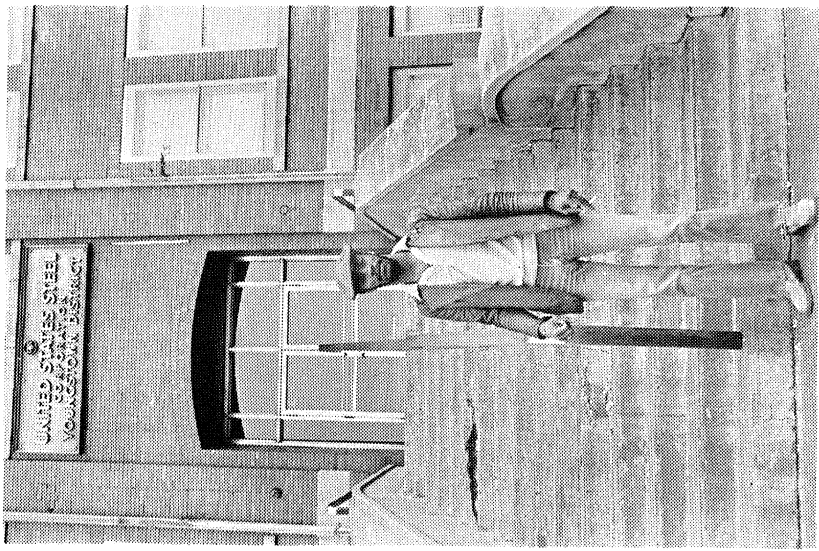
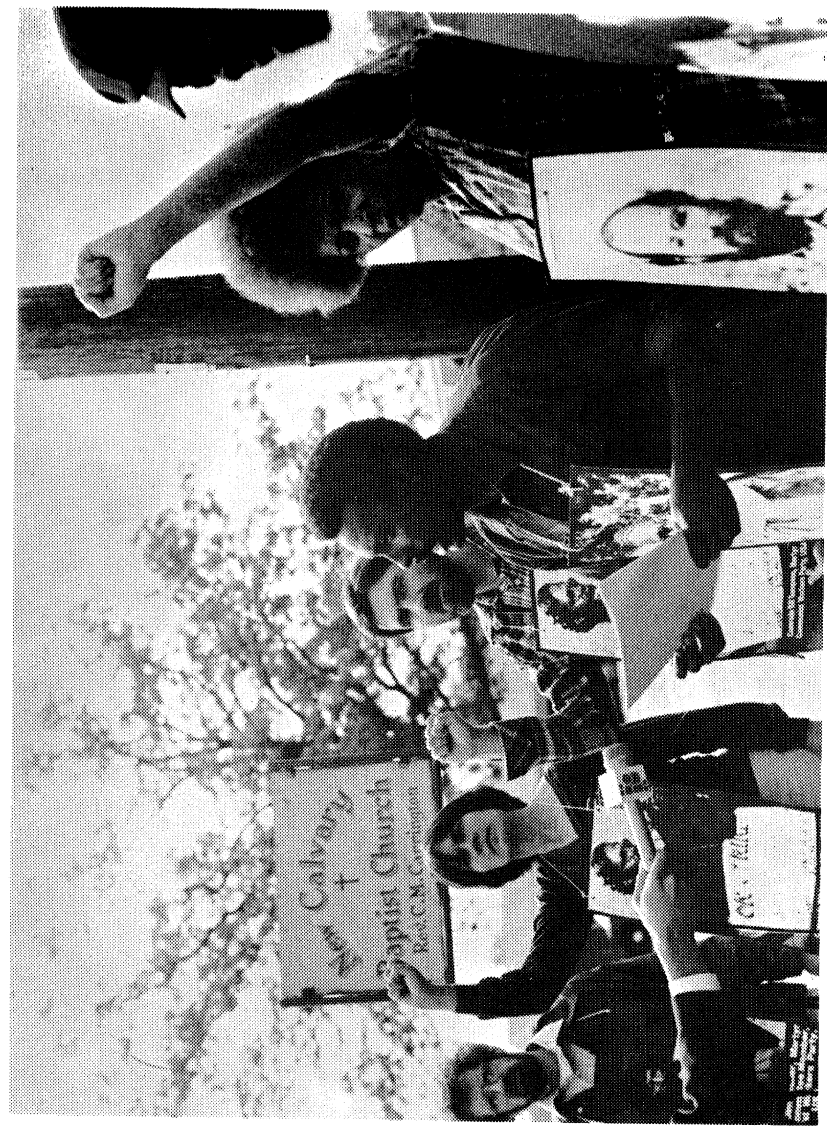
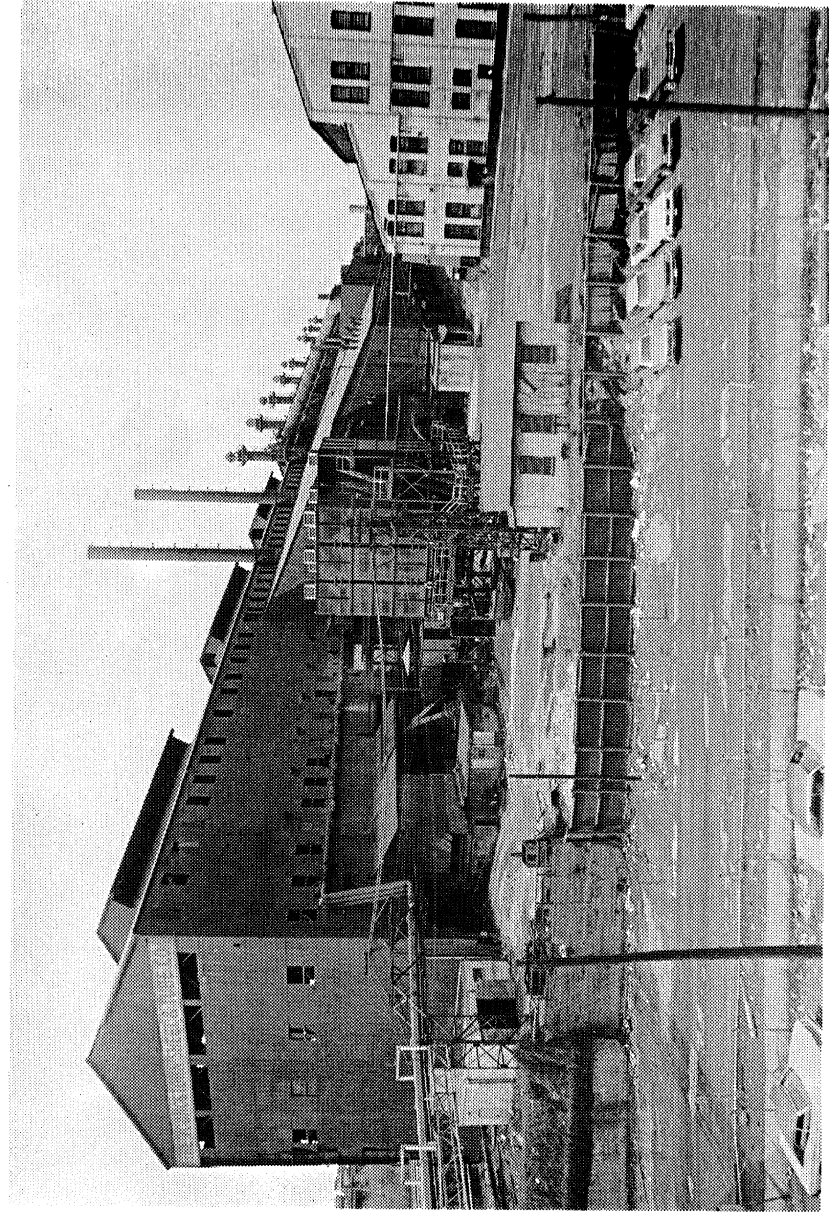
He might want to become more involved in the union, but whether the union wants to be involved in plant closings is another matter. In Youngstown, the two locals of the United Steelworkers of America were active in the fight to stop the closings, though some rank-and-filers argue that the union was not militant enough. But absolutely no support came from the International, where the official position is that lay-offs and plant closings are necessary to keep the industry alive. USWA president Lloyd McBride has stated, "Without a steel industry, there can't be steel jobs. We want our Steelworkers to work; they want to work. So if this means we find ourselves marching in step with the industry, so be it. I don't think that's entirely bad." The USWA has offered to "march in step" by advocating a higher profit margin for steel manufacturers, and the imposition of stronger trade restrictions, in the form of tariffs and/or quotas, on imported steel.

In mid-April, Steelworker local presidents gathered in Pittsburgh to vote on a new contract for the Basic Steel industry. The contract, touted by USWA officials as the "best ever" was ratified by an overwhelming majority. Its major improvements were an increase in pension benefits (to be paid for by workers, not management), and a pay increase totalling \$.60 an hour spread out over the life of the three year pact. Only the president of each USWA local vote, including presidents of locals whose workers are not employed in the basic steel industry. Ron Weisman, president of Homestead's Local 1397, was the last person to cast his ballot on the agreement-- a vote against ratification. As Michelle McMills, a former member of the 1397 executive council put it, "We didn't get anything. Now if they decide to close the mill, we get 90 days notice. It's nothing. In my opinion, USWA leadership is getting down on the idea of fighting back."

MEANWHILE, BACK IN YOUNGSTOWN

In Youngstown, the talk is no longer of fighting back. Residents must now begin to deal with the problems of unemployment and a diminished tax base. While cutbacks are expected in both city and social services, more people than ever will be applying for welfare assistance of some kind. Each laid-off worker represents a family which will no longer be covered by Blue Cross/Blue Shield. And the city has already closed one high school, not surprisingly, a predominantly Black school. "We're optimistic, though," says Chuck Villo, a member of the board of education. "Everyone all the way up to the top of City Hall is working to open this city up to more diverse industry, so it isn't 'steel or nothing' anymore." His optimism faded, however, when asked how the loss of tax revenue

(CONTINUED INSIDE FRONT COVER)



#991

The Greensboro Six, recently
indicted on felony riot charges,
"another attempt by the U.S. government
to impose upside down justice."

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#991

Deserted in 1977, at one time
Youngstown Sheet and Tube employed 5,000.

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SEE STORY PAGE 13.

#991

Mental health rights activists
march on the annual meeting of the American
Psychiatric Association, making a
statement against forced treatment.
May 5, San Francisco.

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#991

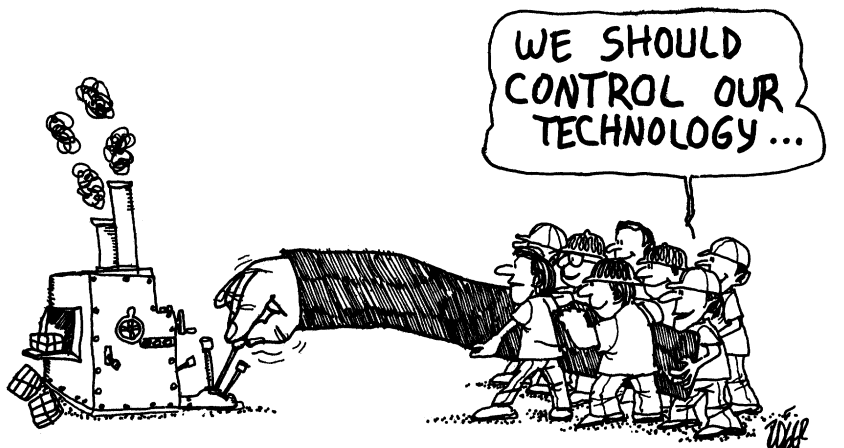
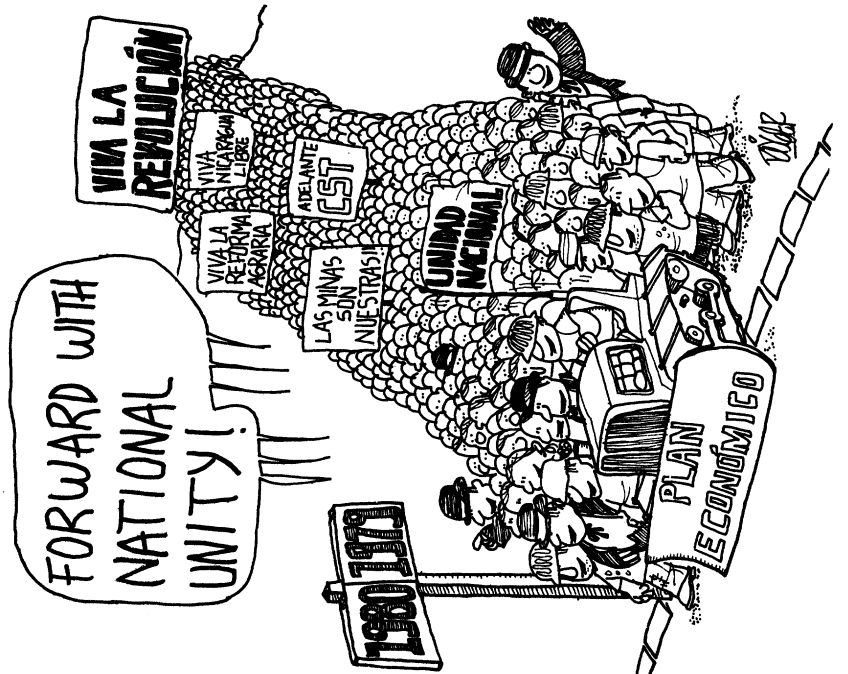
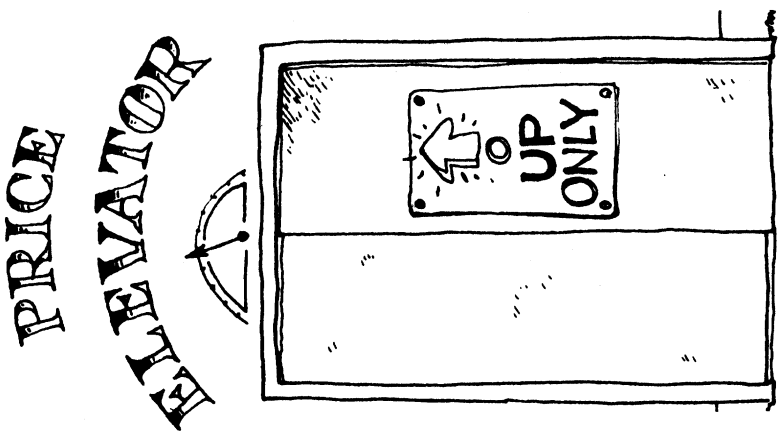
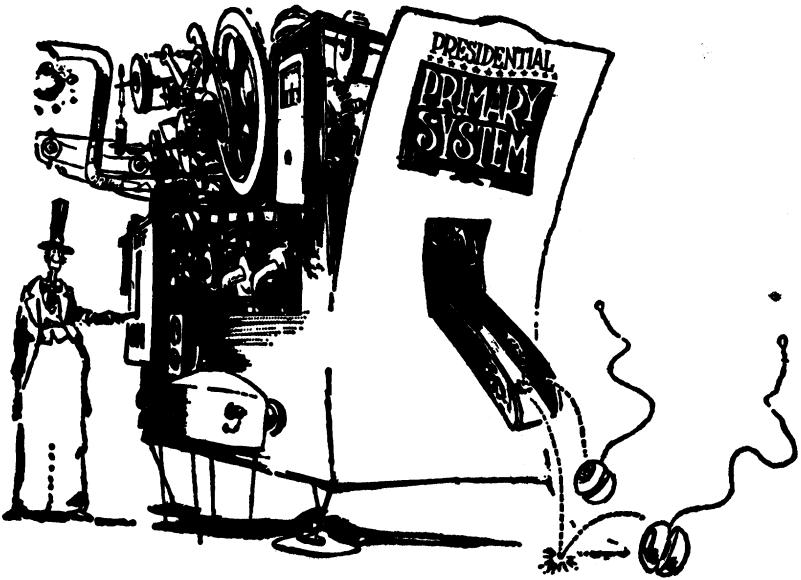
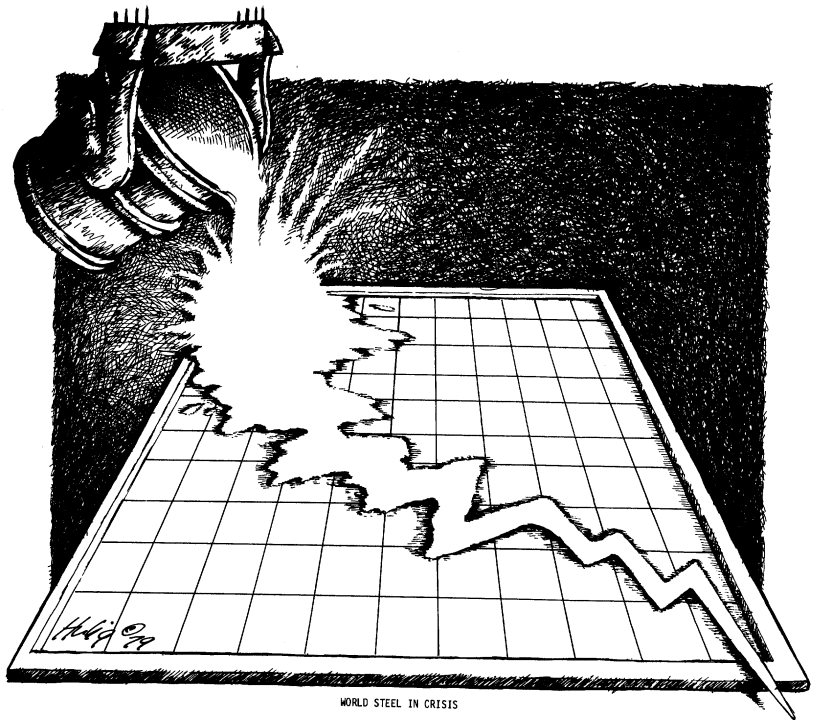
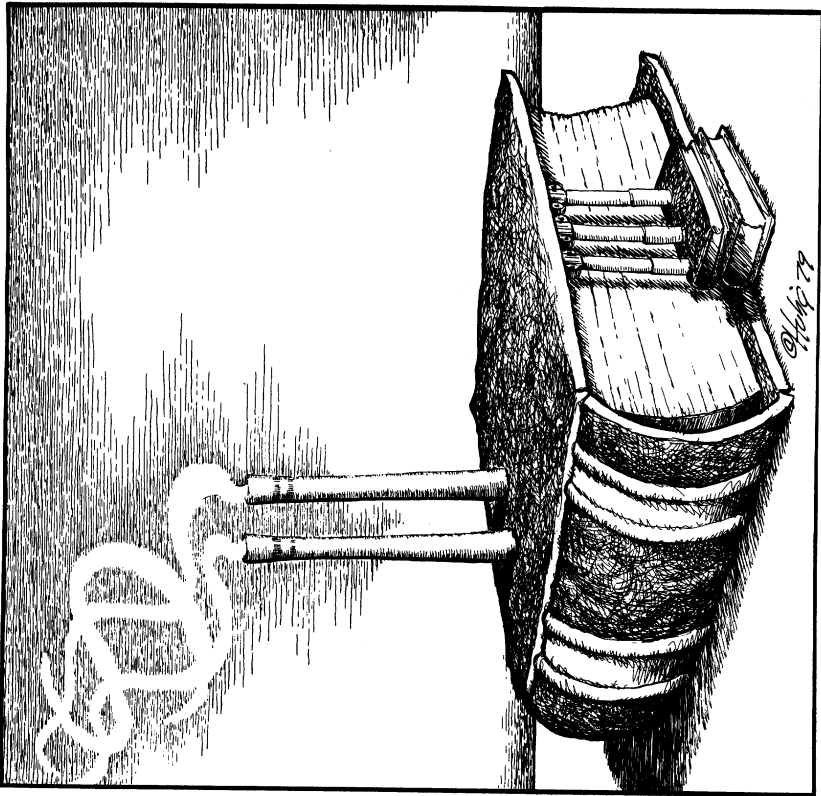
"U.S. Steel wants to go where the money is."
Steelworker, Youngstown, Ohio.

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#991

Mary Ann Huffman, lifelong
resident of Youngstown, Ohio.

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#991

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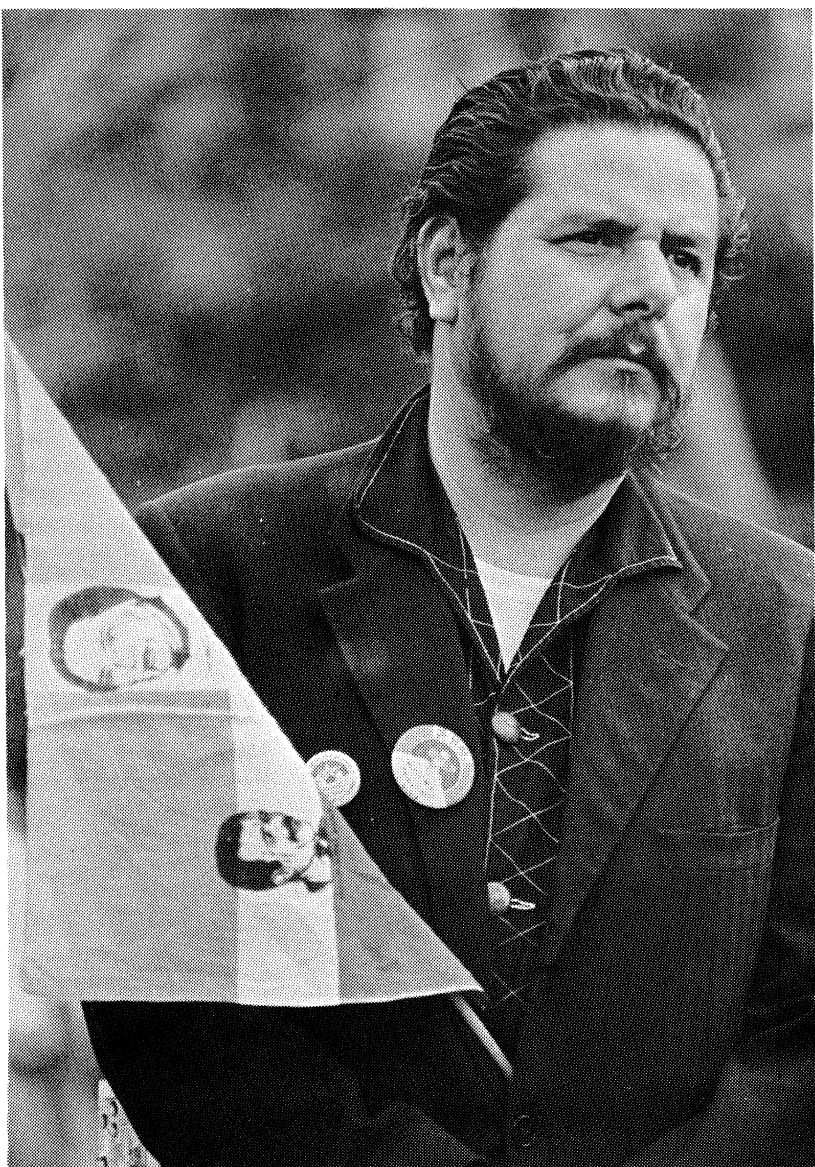
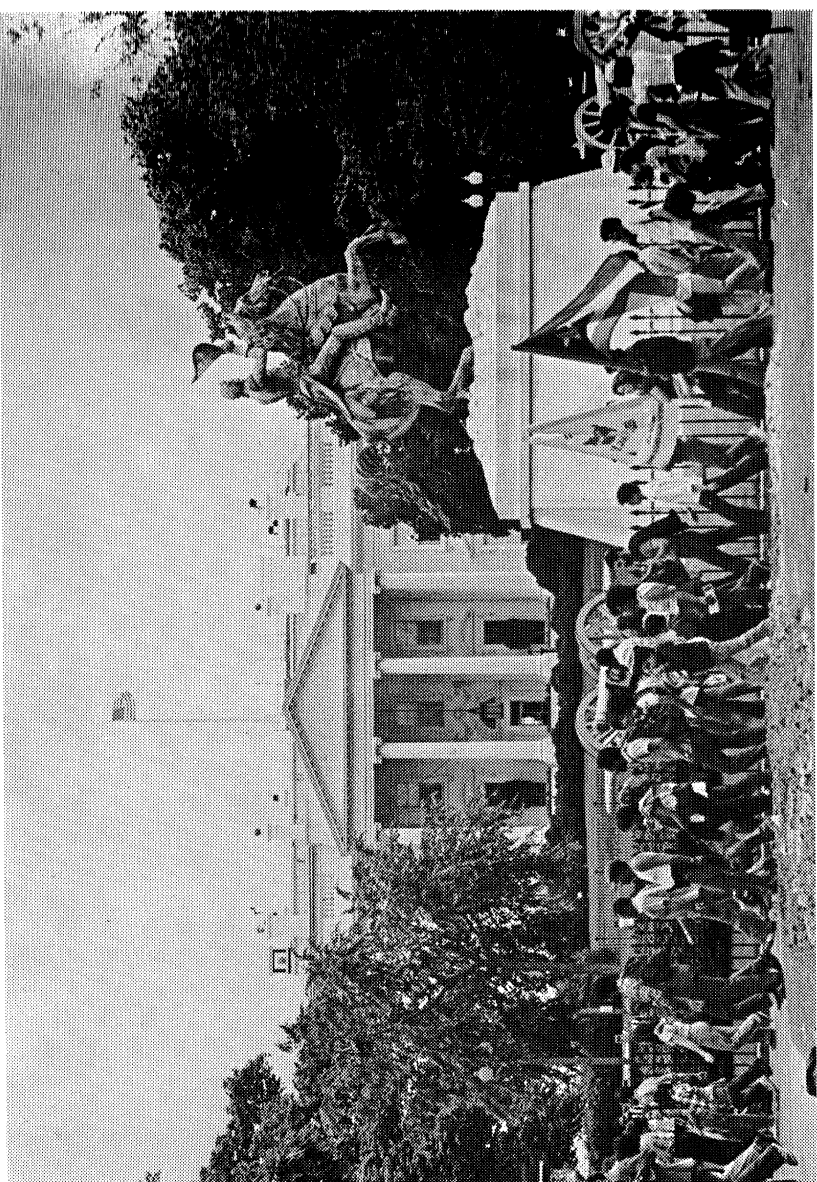
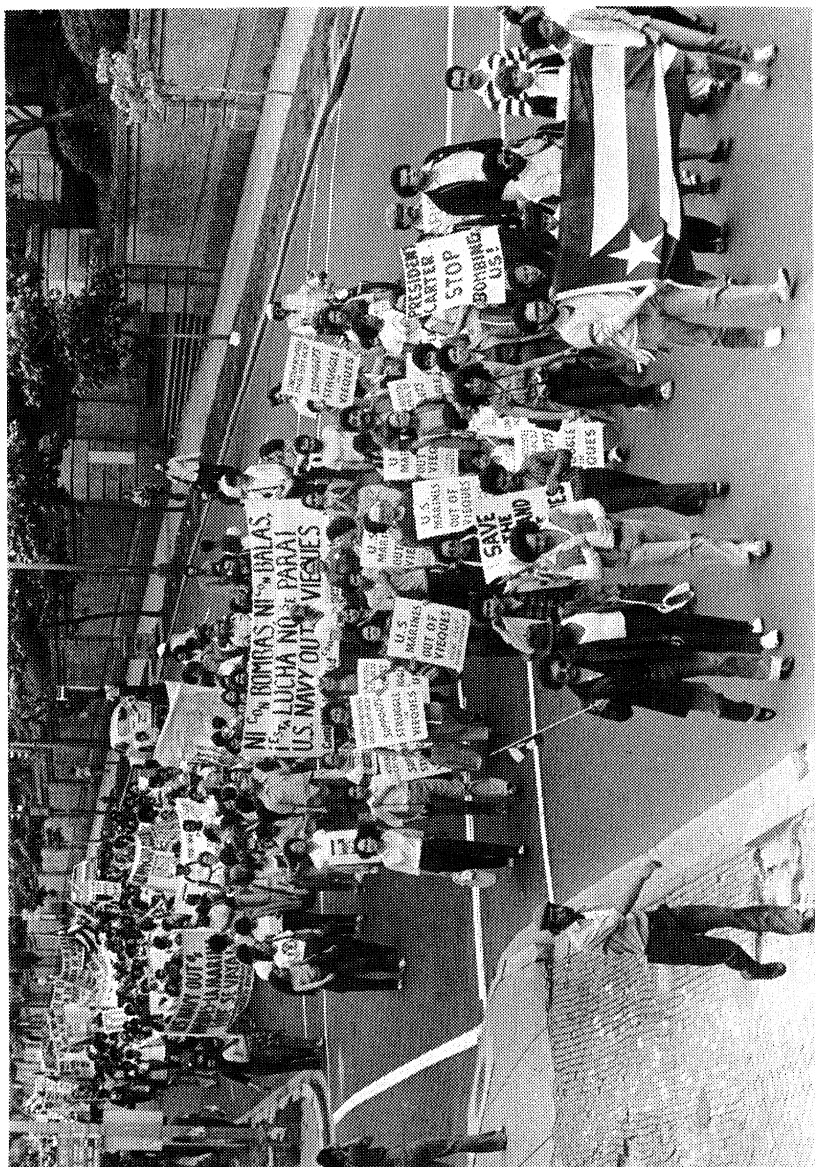
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#991

In Lafayette Park, Washington,
D.C. May 17, 1980.

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#991

The three mile march; U.S. Navy
out of Vieques, Puerto Rico.
May 17, 1980.

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An appeal of 2,000 to
stop the bombing of
Vieques, Puerto Rico.

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At the May 17, 1980 rally, for
the independence of Puerto Rico.
Washington, D.C.

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